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THE NEW DIRECTORS

Who Are to Manage the Affairs of the Georgia Central Road.

GEN. HENRY R. JACKSON AND GEN. SORELL

Take the Place of the Calhouns--The Developments in Richmond Terminal Gossip.

John C. Calhoun Talks.

General HENRY R. JACKSON and General G. M. SORELL. Take the places on the Central railroad board vacant by the retirement of Pat and John C. Calhoun. Mr. G. J. MILLS was elected to succeed Mr. S. M. Inman, who tendered his resignation because of press of business. General E. P. ALEXANDER was re-elected president.

This is the result of yesterday's work in Savannah. The day was further enlivened by an attempt of the minority stockholders, said to have been inspired by the Calhouns, to enjoin the election of the new board. Out of this attempt future sensations are expected. From New York comes gossip growing out of the situation, but developments were in a state of expectancy. The one fact is prominent, however, and that is that—Brice and Thomas are in the saddle! The story of the day will be found in the telegrams specially sent to THE CONSTITUTION as follows:

The Day in Savannah. THE MEETING OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS.

SAVANNAH, Ga., January 4.—[Special.]—This has been a day of surprises in railroad circles.

To begin with, the election of directors of the Central railroad was in itself quite a surprise. No one had the slightest inkling as to who the four new members of the board were to be. To be sure, rumor has been quite busy for several days with the name of General Sorrell, general manager of the Ocean Steamship Company, as one of the quietest, but no one could be found who had any authentic information.

The result of today's balloting showed, though, that the rumor had a good foundation.

The New Directors. The board selected is composed as follows: General E. P. Alexander, J. K. Garrett, Abraham Vetsburg, Joseph Hull, Gen. Henry R. Jackson, George J. Mills, General G. M. Sorrell, C. H. Philbrick, H. T. Inman, James Swann, U. R. Harrold, J. C. Mahen.

The four new directors are: General Henry R. Jackson, General G. M. Sorrell, George J. Mills, of Savannah; and J. C. Mahen, of New York.

The directors retired were: Patrick Calhoun, John C. Calhoun and Mr. S. M. Inman. The fourth vacancy was caused by the resignation of E. M. Green.

Both parties in the Terminal company insisted upon the retention of Mr. S. M. Inman, of Atlanta, but he was inexorable in presenting the resignation which he had submitted nearly a year ago. Mr. Inman's private business was so heavy last year that he was unable to attend a single meeting of the directors, and he made up his mind to resign, since he could not attend.

Seven of the new board are Savannahians; eleven are Georgians. Little is known here about J. C. Mahen, the New York director. General Alexander simply says that he is a business man of that city. He is a director of the West Point company. It is not believed that he will cut much of a figure in the management of the Central's affairs. His holdings are not believed to be consequential.

George J. Mills is well known as an alderman and manager of the Planters' rice mill of this city. The Mills family has a large holding of Central railroad stock, probably \$250,000 in all.

General Sorrell needs no introduction. Through his long connection with the affairs of the Ocean Steamship Company and the Central railroad, he is essentially well suited for the position of director. His family connections, it is stated, have a large block of Central securities.

General Henry R. Jackson is one of the oldest stockholders of the road, and has always manifested an interest in its prosperity. He is also quite a large stockholder.

Of the old members of the board it is unnecessary to speak.

How the New Board is Regarded. The new board is regarded as a very fine body of business men. It is a board of men who are above suspicion. No one reading the list will think for an instant that the majority of these men would stoop to any underhand dealings or anything calculated to injure the Central railroad or the interests of the minority stockholders.

The new board gives great satisfaction to all interested parties. I have interviewed a number of stockholders, and they all express themselves as feeling assured that the new directors would protect their interests and prevent, as far as lies in their power, any effort on the part of the lessees to injure the property, if they contemplate any such action. The friends of the lease claim that the result of the election disposes effectually of the Richmond and Danville people and of him and his brother in order to

place men on the board who would do their bidding. The election of General Jackson and Mr. Mills is pointed to as sufficient answer to these charges. The members of the present board will never do the bidding of any set of men. The election bears out President Alexander's interview published in today's CONSTITUTION.

The Effort to Enjoin. THE MINORITY STOCKHOLDERS START A BIG RAILROAD SUIT.

Even surpassing the election in the intense interest it excited, was the effort that was made to practically prevent the election from taking place by an appeal to the superior court for an injunction. The matter was kept very quiet, and notwithstanding the fact that Savannah lawyers were at work all night preparing the case nothing was known of it until this morning, when it was called before Judge Fallgait.

The bill was filed at the instance of Jordan F. Brooks, guardian, and other stockholders, and its object was to enjoin the election of the new Central board by prohibiting the Richmond Terminal from casting its 40,000 shares of stock.

The bill alleged that the Richmond Terminal, controlling the Georgia Pacific, was seeking to wreck the properties of the Georgia Central and to compel it to surrender certain valuable securities.

The bill also alleged combination and conspiracy, charging that the Terminal was trying to put in a board subservient to its own interests.

Hon. N. J. Hammond and Messrs. Garrard and Meldrum represented the complainants, and Hon. Pope Barrow, with Hon. F. G. Dabizien, appeared for the Richmond Terminal. Judge Fallgait refused to grant the injunction on the ground that it was not within the province of the court to disfranchise any stockholder.

If any injury was threatened he held that it would be in the power of a shareholder to enjoin the new board of directors.

The Allegations Made. The bill rested mainly on Calhoun's published statements. It was held that the election could be temporarily enjoined so that the minority stockholders could secure evidence and prepare affidavits and an inventory of the charges made. The old board of directors would, in the meantime, remain in office until the court decided whether the temporary order should be dismissed or made permanent. The railroad attorneys held that the time for the minority stockholders to take legal steps was after there was a palpable attempt, on the part of the Terminal people, to carry out these alleged threats. On the other hand, the attorneys for petitioners held that Calhoun's statement, coming from a director, was sufficient evidence of such an intention, and that it was better to stop them at the inception and prevent the election of a board of directors who at secret meetings, unknown to the minority stockholders, could do the behests of these people.

Flouting Calhoun's Feathers. THE CREDIT FOR THE RECENT PROTEST CLAIMED BY ALEXANDER.

On top of this came a statement from the highest authority, a statement the truthfulness of which is vouched for by men of whose veracity there is no question, and who know everything connected with the ousting of the Calhouns. The official who gave it said: "Mr. Patrick Calhoun had nothing to do with the issue about not depositing the Central securities with the Terminal people in New York. The Central board and General Alexander made that point in Savannah. Mr. Calhoun was wired to protest in the name of the board, against the delay in paying the dividends. The delay was caused by a misunderstanding. The Terminal people thought they were paying out too much for the Central, and the Central contended that, under the terms of the lease, the lessee was bound to pay these bills. The Terminal said: 'We haven't time to look into this point now, but we will pay the dividend and submit the matter to arbitration.' Then the Central gave bond by putting up the securities in escrow."

The Trouble Is Personal. "The truth is this trouble with the Calhouns is merely a personal one, and has been brewing some time. The climax was reached when Mr. John C. Calhoun, the other day, presented his bill for \$35,000 for negotiating loans for the Terminal and Central. The board refused to pay it. Mr. Calhoun said: 'If you don't pay it I shall sue for \$50,000.' So the split came on. Last summer Mr. John C. Calhoun put in a bill for \$25,000 for commissions in perfecting a loan. The board protested, but finally agreed to pay it if no further claims of this sort were presented. Of course, when this other bill was put in from the same quarter, it was a straw which broke the camel's back."

"Then, again, Mr. Patrick Calhoun's political aims were held by the Terminal board to interfere with his position in the directory. His address, published in yesterday's paper, is largely an effort on his part to endeavor to make himself solid with the people of Georgia, and was written for political effect. So you can see this trouble is a personal one. It is not right that Mr. Calhoun should make this difference the basis of attack upon the Central management. Such attacks are calculated to impair the value of twenty million securities held by widows and innocent parties in Georgia. Look at it; there is \$3,500,000 of common stock in Georgia, \$5,000,000 of Southern bonds, \$4,500,000 of Georgia bonds and other bonds. I say the trouble

with the Calhouns was a personal one, and should not affect this case."

The Fourth Sensation, WHICH SET THE RAILROAD MEN BY THE EARS.

The fourth sensation also came through the courts. It was in the nature of a decision by Judge Speer in the United States circuit court which is said to have a great bearing on the Central railroad's position, and is said to open up a way by which another attack on the control of the Central by the Richmond and Danville can be made on constitutional grounds. This morning's little legal tussle in Judge Fallgait's court is regarded as but the starting point of a legal warfare, having for its object the removal of the control out of the hands of its present actual controllers.

Under a resolution of the board of directors the East Georgia and Florida railroad made a contract with W. V. McCracken & Co. to build a road from Jessup to Hardwood. McCracken & Co. turned around and sold the road to the Savannah, Florida and Western. The latter company never received any notice that Hamilton was the owner of stock in the East Georgia and Florida railroad or claimed any lien upon it. Hamilton claimed that he owned 200 shares of stock were voted to him for his efforts in inducing McCracken & Co. to enter into a contract to build the road. On the other hand this was denied, and it is claimed the stock was voted Hamilton on agreement that he would put up the money for Dill, a subcontractor under McCracken & Co., to carry on the work, grant the franchise to the Savannah, Florida and Western secured the ownership and control of the road. What was to be considered was its position under the constitution of the state as controlling a competitive line. With reference to the merits of the controversy, said he, it will be sufficient to say that, it appears that the East Georgia and Florida Railroad Company, and the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad Company are competitive in the sense in which the term is used in the clause of the constitution of Georgia referred to.

"It further appears that if the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad Company be permitted to contract or suppress the East Georgia and Florida railroad, it will have a monopoly of railway transportation for goods and passengers in all that section of the state from Jessup to the Florida line. It is not denied that the entire franchise of the East Georgia and Florida Railroad Company is now contracted by means of the sale from McCracken & Co. to the Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad Company. The interest of the complainants here is the title to 2,200 shares of stock of the East Georgia and Florida railroad, which is not denied. The bill seeks to enjoin the Terminal from casting its 40,000 shares of stock."

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A FOUL MURDER.

The Skulls of Dr. Barrett and His Wife Crushed In.

THEIR GRANDSON IS SUSPECTED

Of Having Committed the Horrible Crime.

A STRATTLING SENSATION EXPECTED.

Death of Mrs. Barrett—Excitement at Creswell Over the Tragedy—The Coroner's Investigation.

GRiffin, Ga., January 4.—[Special.]—Another gory chapter has been written in the criminal annals of Georgia. It is written in ugly letters of blood and is enshrouded in impenetrable mystery. By reason of the prominence of those concerned in the tragedy, the atrocity of it, and other features of it, make it deserving of a place alongside the bloody Woolfolk murder.

The scene of the fearful murder is Creswell, eight miles west of Griffin and four miles south of Atlanta. It is a small way station, situated at the junction of the Atlanta and Florida and the Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroads. A few nice-looking, painted houses, a store or two, a stretch of yellow fields, and you have it. That's Creswell, the scene of one of the most atrocious murders which have been known in Georgia since Tom Woolfolk slew his father's family.

DR. BARRETT. The two victims of the horrible midnight assault are Dr. J. H. M. Barrett and his aged wife. The latter now lies shrouded in the home formerly the scene of happiness and contentment. The former lies gasping in the last agonies of death, and, perhaps, before these lines are read he, too, will be dead.

Dr. Barrett is one of the most prominent citizens of Georgia. He is a highly respected physician, eighty-four years of age, and if he has an enemy on earth no one knows of it.

Mrs. Barrett is eighty-one years of age, and is beloved by all her neighbors for her many lovely traits of character. This aged and respected couple were living out the evening of their lives in a happy little home at Creswell. They lived all alone, except for the presence of Will W. Nunnally, a son of their only daughter, Mr. Nunnally is a brother to Mr. James H. Nunnally, the Whitehall street candy merchant in Atlanta.

The Barrett Homestead. The Barrett homestead is a nice, comfortable looking country home. Around it stand any number of sturdy oaks of a half century's growth. The house is a typical farm home, and has five rooms. In the front of the house is a sitting room. Dr. Barrett and his wife sat on Sunday night, Mr. Will Nunnally, their grandson, was away from home. While seated by the warm fire

curled about two hours before he discovered it. He was very particular about the points in his testimony.

Jerry Holt Sworn. Jerry Holt testified next. He is about as misanthropic a looking creature as human being get to be. His hair is long and plaited, and his clothing was a mass of rags. He declared that the first he knew of the crime was when he was wakened up by Mr. Nunnally. He believed that a former employee of Mr. Nunnally, a negro named Sam Kendall, had committed the murder. He had seen him loading about the place Sunday. He had told parties that he did not have but a nickel in the morning, but he was afraid of being accused of the crime. He admitted having more money than that.

What Felix Weston Said. Felix Weston, who lives near by, told his story in a stuttering and trembling voice. Mr. Nunnally had come by his house about 9 o'clock and asked him to wake the former up soon the next morning. Mr. Nunnally was then going home from Mrs. Westmoreland's, where he had been all the evening. In about fifteen minutes Mr. Nunnally came calling loudly for him and he ran out and was told that Dr. and Mrs. Barrett had been killed. Mr. Nunnally only had on his pants and jacket. He rushed to Mr. Nunnally's place. Dr. Barrett in bed and then went for help. He had noticed out little blood on the floor, but when he came back it was in several places.

Mr. F. J. Freeman, a near neighbor of Dr. Barrett's, testified that the heavy hickory stick found lying in the pool of blood belonged to Barrett.

Dr. Gabriel's Testimony. Dr. J. T. Gabriel was an important witness. He caused the jury and spectators to open wide their eyes when he swore that neither the heavy coupling pin nor the big hickory stick had anything to do with the murder whatever. Mrs. Barrett had seven distinct wounds on her head. Her skull was fractured in two places, and every one of these wounds were made by the little iron fire-shovel that was used in punching the fire. How came the big hickory stick so near by?

Dr. Gabriel's testimony caused a flutter of surprise, to say the least. He was the last witness, and the jury returned a verdict at half-past 9 o'clock. It was as follows:

The Coroner's Verdict. "We, the jury, empaneled to inquire into the death of Mrs. J. H. M. Barrett, now lying dead before us, find that she came to her death from wounds inflicted by an iron shovel in the hands of a person unknown to us."

Will Nunnally Suspected. After the reading of the verdict the crowd began to grow less, but some new and startling theories began to be advanced by little groups of men, who gathered together and discussed the tragedy. They talked in low tones, and when they broke through their heads sagely and said: "Something startling will develop tomorrow."

All night tonight a lamp is burning in the Barrett home, and through the hallway friends are moving with footsteps and voices subdued. The awful hour of death pervades the premises. The little home looks very desolate in the moonlight which struggles through the trellises to kiss it. Perched in a tall tree, a screech owl sang his weird song tonight.

The Funeral Today. Today Mrs. Barrett will be laid to rest, and hundreds of people will follow her to her tomb. Tomorrow, doubtless, Dr. Barrett will be laid to rest. Dr. Barrett has been one of the most prominent

men in the state. He represented Elbert county for many years in the legislature, and has held many places of trust.

At 10 o'clock tonight Sheriff Patrick arrived in Griffin from the scene of the tragedy. He openly said that the sentiment was growing among the neighbors of Dr. Barrett that Nunnally is the murderer. But will no possible motive can be assigned why he should murder his grandparents. The incentive which lured Tom Woolfolk to do murder is lacking here. There is no estate that Nunnally can fall heir to from them after their death. But it's talked strongly among those who live near by and who are acquainted with the circumstances. The talk becomes more pronounced every hour, and everybody says, "Just wait till tomorrow and you will hear of a big sensation." And you may too.

ROBERT L. ADAMSON.

MRS. BARNABY'S MURDERER

Is in Murderer's Row, While His Wife Is a Having Maniac.

DENVER, Col., January 4.—Dr. Graves, who was convicted of murder in the first degree in poisoning the late Mrs. Barnaby, of Providence, R. I., was visited by an Associated Press reporter in his cell in murderer's row at the county jail. The doctor talked freely and denied absolutely that he had made a confession of any sort to two deputies who took him from the courtroom after his conviction to prison, and consequently denied that he had made any charges whatever against Colonel Ballou, his former counsel at Providence. Everything which these deputies said regarding this alleged confession, Graves denies. One of the deputies affirms the correctness of his story, and the other will neither affirm nor deny. Ballou left Denver for Providence an hour before the verdict was rendered, and his friends said he went openly and not secretly. No warrants for Ballou's arrest have been issued, but the grand jury is now in session.

Mrs. Ballou is here and is quite ill, but has not gone insane as was first reported. Mrs. Dr. Graves has at times since the verdict been out of her head, and today was worse, and is continually raving about the doctor's being hung. Relatives in Providence have been sent for to take charge of her.

The doctor's gray-haired mother, who is reported with grief at the hotel, but bears the trouble with greater fortitude than the doctor's wife. She has been charged by the defense that the jury was unduly influenced during the trial by having access to the daily papers. This is strenuously denied by the twelve jurors.

DEMOLISHED THE DEPOT. Doings of a Negro Mob at Linwood, Arkansas.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—Linwood, a village thirteen miles from here, is a scene of excitement, caused by the work of a mob of a dozen negroes, led by a white man named Puryear. It appears that this band of the terrorizing of town for some time. Its members have been circulating petitions for the removal of the railroad station some distance south of its present location, but they were strongly opposed by Dr. Bryan, a well-to-do citizen. In revenge the desperadoes burned the doctor's cotton gin. They then proceeded through the streets firing their Winchester houses as they went along, with the view of keeping the villagers indoors. The depot was totally destroyed. The sheriff immediately organized a posse and at last accounts had lodged Puryear and three of his gang in jail. The loss will not be very great, but the citizens are determined to rid the community of the band and have thoroughly organized themselves into a vigilance committee.

SALOON KEEPER LIALE For Damages Resulting from the Sale of Liquor to Intoxicated Persons.

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—The supreme court today decided that a saloon keeper is liable for damages in case of injuries received resulting from the sale of liquor to intoxicated persons. The decision of the court was reached in the suit of Caroline Davis against Felix McKnight, a saloon keeper, appealing from the common pleas court of Allegheny county to recover damages for her husband's death. The allegation of the plaintiff was that the defendant sold her husband liquor until he became intoxicated, and that in consequence he fell into a gutter full of water and laid there, contracting pneumonia, from which he died.

The jury gave Mrs. Davis substantial damages, and the case was appealed to the supreme court.

Argument of the Defense. The defense made by the saloon keeper was that the liquor was not the proximate cause of death, and that what Davis drank drank voluntarily.

In sustaining the verdict the supreme court holds that the verdict of the jury is conclusive upon the first point, and says upon the second:

The contention that the voluntary taking of liquor by the deceased while intoxicated, and being at the time of known intoxication, was such contributory negligence upon his part as would prevent recovery by the plaintiff, will not bear examination. Such a contention would practically destroy the act of the assembly. Every drunkard not only takes liquor voluntarily, but whenever he can get it, and because of his weakness the law makes the saloon keeper responsible for selling to such persons. He has no power to resist the temptation, and for this reason the sale to him is forbidden.

MUST MAINTAIN THE COMMISSION. South Carolina Railroad Tax Upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The last of the states of South Carolina provides that the expenses of the state railway commission shall be borne by railroads doing business within the state border, each road being liable for its proportionate share of expenses of maintaining the commission on a basis of mileage within the state. The Charlotte and Columbia Railroad Company, when assessed, assailed the validity of the tax, contending that it was invalid and unconstitutional, in that it was contrary to the interstate commerce clause of the constitution, and also to the clause granting to all equal protection of laws, in that it imposed burdens on railroads not borne by other corporations. The South Carolina courts sustain the validity of the taxing act, and the United States supreme court, in an opinion rendered today by Justice Field, affirmed the decision of those courts.

The court in its opinion, by Justice Field, said: If the tax were levied to pay for services in no way connected with railroads, as, for instance, to pay the salary of executive officers of the commonwealth, or to pay the salaries of judges of the state, while railroads corporations were at the same time subjected to taxation upon their property equally with other corporations for such services, and other corporations were not taxed for the salaries mentioned, there would be just ground of complaint of unlawful discrimination against the railroads corporations, and of their not receiving the equal protection of the law. There is nothing of this nature in the tax in question. The railroad commissioners are charged with a variety of other duties, and much of the performance of which is of great importance in the regulation of those instruments of transportation.

TREASURY REPRISAL. WASHINGTON, January 4.—Secretary Blaine has received a telegram from Governor Fowler containing the information that the request of the secretary for the reprieve of Niccolò Trezila, the Italian under sentence of death by electricity in New York, would be granted and that nothing would be done in the matter until further advice from the state department. The telegram was in response to one sent by Mr. Blaine asking a reprieve pending an investigation into the case. Trezila is said to be an Italian citizen, and the reprieve was asked by the Italian government through the Marquis Imperiali, its representative here.

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ATLANTA, GA., January 5, 1892.

Tariff Reform and Democratic Abuse.

Any intelligent reader who keeps up with current political discussion will have no difficulty in perceiving that there is something more than a desire for tariff reform concealed behind the dogmatic tests which the featherheads of the democratic press are attempting to set up as a gauge and measure. This is clearly shown by the unjustifiable attacks that have been made on Speaker Crisp, a man whom the democratic party in congress has selected to fill a place which is only second in its responsibilities to the office of president. No sooner had Speaker Crisp demonstrated that he was entirely capable of filling the place, and had no need of the advice of those who had merely personal ends to serve, than he was made the subject of abuse and slander. Nothing could be found in his record or in character which would warrant unfriendly criticism, and so the featherheads have fallen back on their old scheme to make personalism the test of democracy.

So word went forth from Jones, of St. Louis, the leader and exemplar of the featherheads, that the particular slander to be aimed at Speaker Crisp was the one which declared that he was not a genuine tariff reformer. It is true that this slander was invented by Jones himself, and had already been worn to a frazzle, but he patched it up, and sewed new feet on it, and set it going again. At first Speaker Crisp was not a genuine tariff reformer because he dared to be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Mills. The proof of it, which was triumphantly exhibited by Jones, the prince of the featherheads, was the fact that Mr. Crisp had never introduced a Mills bill and had never made a free trade campaign in the northwest. This slander, however, had no sort of effect on the democrats of the house. They proceeded to make Mr. Crisp speaker. Almost immediately, however, the slander was renewed, and this time it was eagerly seized by the southern featherheads who recognize Jones as their leader. They hugged it to their bosoms as a sort of Christmas gift. Mr. Crisp, according to this rehabilitated slander, which is still doing duty, has entered into a conspiracy because he did not make Mr. Mills chairman of the ways and means committee. The most casual reader must admit that this slander, however clumsy it may be, is progressive. First, Mr. Crisp is not a tariff reformer because he did not introduce a Mills bill in the house, and because he was a candidate for the speakership in opposition to Mr. Mills. Second, he is now conspiring against tariff reform because he did not make Mr. Mills chairman of the ways and means committee.

The trouble with the featherheads is that they mistake hysteria for tariff reform. The slanders they circulate about Mr. Crisp have a knack of turning themselves like beads upon what may be termed a southern exposure. Tariff reform is not what they advertise it to be. Mr. Mills is not tariff reform, and Mr. Mills's personal desire to have a prominent place in the picture is not tariff reform. The most indifferent reader cannot help seeing that the logic of the featherheads bags at the knees just here. Mr. Mills is an ardent and a patriotic tariff reformer; no one disputes that; but the issue of tariff reform is as distinct from the personality or the fortunes of Mr. Mills as if he had never existed. It would be an issue, and a dominant issue, at this time if Mr. Mills had never existed. This is a fact which the featherheads should take note of at once.

We are given to understand by these worthless, whose method of bringing about tariff reform and general success is the very simple one of "cussing out" prominent democrats, that a considerable hiatus has been created in their programme by recent events. We are told that tariff reform is menaced, and that this is the reason the featherheads are cutting up their painful didoes. Yet a bill of particulars is not forthcoming. The only menace to tariff reform perceptible to the eye is the probability that the stupendous folly of the featherheads will make it ridiculous by trying to convince intelligent people that it depends wholly on one or two individuals.

Those who do not want to see the democratic party switched out into personalism are beginning to ask why Mr. Mills is a better tariff reformer than Mr. Crisp. They might go further, without doing any injustice to Mr. Mills, and ask whether he has done more to advance the cause of tariff reform than Mr. Crisp or any other prominent democratic congressman. Is the cause of tariff reform any further advanced now than it was in 1888 when the Mills bill was an issue? Any democrat can answer this question by pointing to the result, which Governor Hill courteously calls "our misadventure."

We advise the featherheads—especially those in Georgia—to stop abusing democrats. There is nothing in such abuse calculated to advance the cause of tariff reform or any other democratic cause.

Mr. S. M. Inman's Retirement.
 The people of Georgia will learn with regret that Mr. S. M. Inman positively declined to continue longer on the board of directors of the Central railroad, although it

was the earnest desire of the parties in control that he should remain.

His reasons for this action were entirely outside of any of the recent complications. Both the Thomas-Brice and the Calhoun interests would have gladly had him remain on the board. But it is well known that for a year or more he has been trying to be relieved of the position of director, as his own private business and public duties elsewhere required his attention.

Of Mr. Inman, it may be said that he stands at the head of the cotton trade of the world. The two offices of his firm, in Atlanta and Houston, Tex., do the largest cotton business of any firm in the world. This year they will handle nearly half a million bales. The position at the head of the firm necessarily involves much labor and responsibility; and after an almost continuous service of eight or ten years on the board of the Central he reluctantly but positively declined to accept re-election. Of course he is still in full sympathy with the Central management and feels a warm interest in its affairs.

Governor Hill and Free Coinage.

Since the featherheads pretend to clamor for facts, though facts are not at all what they want, we present below Governor Hill's declaration in favor of free coinage.

In the course of his Elmira speech, Governor Hill touched on the silver question by setting forth the attitude of the democratic states as the democratic states. He said: Let us now look closely into the facts regarding the free bimetallic coinage question. It is only facts to which I would now call your attention. Their extraordinary force has not been considered by the press of either party. They are immensely important. Their sequence is important. It is not that they have received due attention even from those mugwump journals which for two years have been with daily predictions keeping the silver issue out of our politics, and at last, on the eve of our Saratoga convention, informed their readers that the two party platforms on that issue would decide this state election in New York, and then, for the first time in their lives, published the speech of Governor Hill on that subject in Brooklyn, September, 1890, just before he was bidden to carry his conclusions to Washington.

These are the facts which were before our Saratoga convention. The United States senate, on the 14th of January, 1891, passed a free bimetallic coinage bill. For that bill every democratic senator present voted, if not in its favor, except one, from Delaware.

After fifteen years of debate all these, our party's chosen men—studious, upright men—voted against their consciences, their intelligence, voted this.

I refer you to The World and Tribune almanacs for proof that the voting of our senators, which followed the very general, almost universal assent to the principle of free bimetallic coinage, was also in loyal compliance with fresh instructions from their constituents, and with a popular demand exceeding party bounds.

Preparing for the elections of the present congressional year, a year ago, democratic conventions in nearly all the greater states west of New York, from the head-waters of the Ohio to the Pacific coast, had just voted, without dissent, in favor of the country's return to the free coinage of silver as of gold.

Republican conventions in those states in some cases endorsing that demand, in all cases declined to oppose it. Their dissent, if any, was disguised or withheld.

I refer, among others, to the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Oregon and California, besides West Virginia, the Carolinas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas, not to mention the chief silver mining states. (World and Tribune almanacs for 1891.)

In the elections following, as I have already said, a small republican majority of 15, attended to 24 in the fifty-first congress, was converted into the astounding democratic majority of 237 out of 322 members in the fifty-second or the present congress.

Such is the people's mandate, such the response of the democratic senatorial body. I am aware that last February this action on the part of the democratic senatorial body was questioned by some of our fellow citizens, but I am not aware how, as between the people of these states and their servants, such pledges given and received before election could be neglected, after election, either honestly or loyally.

In regard to free coinage pure and simple he said:

What is the test of "intrinsic value" in a gold dollar?

This is the test:

That meeting it shall make no loss.

Twenty-three and twenty-two hundredths Troy grains of pure gold, first coined at the mint into a dollar, then melted in the crucible, lose by the change of state its worth of value.

The silver dollar of Allison, the silver dollar of Sherman, cannot now abide the test of intrinsic value. It cannot pass the ordeal of fire.

What is the test of equality between the dollar coined of gold and the dollar coined of silver?

Here, too, the test is the same.

That both alike, after being coined at the mint and then melted in the crucible, shall equally make no loss.

Why does gold abide every test?

At the United States mint the coinage of gold into dollars, 23.22 Troy grains weight of it in each, is free to all the gold of all the world.

Why did silver from 1792 to 1873 abide every test?

At the United States mint the coinage of silver into dollars, 371.25 Troy grains of pure silver in each, was then free to all the silver of all the world.

Free coinage given to gold, while free coinage was withdrawn from silver in 1873, established the varying inequality of the dollar in silver to the dollar in gold.

Free coinage given to both, free bimetallic coinage, will re-establish their ancient and unvarying equality, attested by the mint, the market and the crucible.

Did ever anything but free bimetallic coinage, down to 1873, make our gold and silver dollar equal by every test? Did ever free bimetallic coinage, down to 1873, for one hour fail to make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, whether at mint or crucible, or in any market in the wide world?

This is direct and emphatic. In showing why, in his opinion, no free coinage bill should be presented by the democrats to a republican president, Governor Hill said:

In conclusion, I have a story to tell and a suggestion to offer. It is offered to any western or southern reader who feels less keenly than I do, that in the great part of our foreign commerce that the gold and silver question is a world question, not only a federal or national question. Do we wish to impose upon our competitors in New York that they should favor free bimetallic coinage rather than any final judgment upon a group of laws or a plan of diplomacy best fitted to attain that end, and who would now pass the senate's bill of last January in the hope of its escaping or overriding an executive veto. And to them I need not say that my suggestion, now that New York has spoken, is a friendly one.

I admit that last year the mere hope of free bimetallic coinage at the hands of congress (not as ignorant persons say enlarged treasury purchases of silver) lifted all silver in all markets, in all mints, in all banks, in all treasures throughout the civilized world and not merely the United States, from not less than \$1 per ounce to more

than \$1.20 per ounce, \$1.20 per ounce being the point at which, with free bimetallic coinage, price would cease and fixed ratio begin, thus summing up two-thirds of the present legalized disparagement in countries formerly bimetallic.

In other and better words, throughout the world, all silver and all gold, unified by free bimetallic coinage so long, disunited by its cessation in 1873, moved towards each other, while men's hopes of its competent renewal lasted, over two-thirds of the present breadth of that dislocation.

I admit that a well-planned, well-guarded, competent, free bimetallic coinage would instantly chop off the well-learned truth that dislocation and renege and establish a right ratio of the two money metals.

But the measure now would probably prevent the recurrence now of that most extraordinary and instructive phenomenon which I have described, and thus obscure its true significance.

Yet I would not shut the silver issue from an even examination. Let us deal with the Sherman and domestic damming and drowning before we discuss his fears of foreign inundation from Indian bangles and China teapots after all silver in all nations stands, there as here, as the old historical level with gold, fixed by competent free bimetallic coinage.

Our readers will perceive that The Constitution has made no mistake when it classed Governor Hill as a free coinage democrat, and a very strong one, too.

We have said from the first that we will be satisfied if the silver question is left just where it was in 1873, when the fraudulent demonetization was made by the republicans. Now Mr. Hill wants to "repeal the Sherman silver bill; make no free coinage fight this session." What will be the result?

The repeal of the Sherman silver bill will certainly leave the law just as it stood before 1873. If any man interested will examine the last clause of the Sherman silver bill, he will find that all conflicting laws were repealed. Therefore, to repeal the law of Sherman, will leave the silver question just where it stood from 1792 to 1873. That is all we want. There never was any discriminating legislation against silver until 1873. Since that time it has been tampered with by designing men, and we want to restore it to just where the constitution of the United States intended it to be, with the same privileges and the same laws that existed towards gold, and thus right the wrong of 1873, when the fraudulent lick was made at silver.

We hope our featherheaded friends will understand this.

The Retiring Councilmen.

The retiring members of the general council of 1891 leave behind them a record of which they have good reason to be proud.

Hon. H. G. Hutchison, as chairman of the council waterworks committee and board of firemen, has rendered valuable service. These departments are so closely related to the health, safety and convenience of the city that their importance cannot be overestimated. The new system of waterworks now under way and the fact that we have a lower rate of fire insurance than any other American city of Atlanta's size are progressive steps that speak for themselves. Alderman Hutchison, it will be recollected, was prominently mentioned in connection with the mayoralty in the last campaign. He was also urged to take the position of mayor pro tempore, but he desired to put in his best work during the past year in other directions where it would benefit the city, and the results have been highly satisfactory to the public. Alderman Hutchison's ability and fidelity will be remembered, and the people only await another opportunity to persuade him to again accept public office.

Alderman Middlebrooks made a capital mayor pro tempore, and as chairman of the electrical committee, his supervision of the numerous street improvements connected with his department has been thoroughly efficient.

Hon. Porter King's work as chairman of the police committee deserves more space than we can now give it in this hasty summary. This committee had much to do with the regulation of the saloon traffic, and its efforts have largely helped to make Atlanta a model city.

The chairman of the street committee, Hon. Joseph Lambert, is entitled to his full share of the credit Atlanta enjoys as the best paved city of its size in the union.

Hon. W. H. Hulsey, the chairman of the claims and ordinance committees, made his legal ability felt in a way that has substantially benefited us.

Hon. A. J. McBride, chairman of the fire committee, Hon. J. C. Hendrix, chairman of the sewer committee, and Hon. J. P. Kington, chairman of the printing committee, discharged their duties admirably.

Altogether, these retiring members of the general council did hard work and good work for Atlanta last year, and the people are not likely to forget it.

Why We Have Lynch Law.

According to the statistics for last year, collected by The Chicago Tribune, we had in the United States 6,000 murders and only 123 legal executions. The unlawful executions by lynchings numbered 195.

The Tribune's first table is as follows:

The number of legal executions during the year was 123, as compared with 101 in 1890, and 107 in 1889. The number of lynchings during the year was 195, as compared with 187 in 1890, and 189 in 1889.

The following table shows the number of lynchings in the several states and territories were as follows: Alabama, 37; Arkansas, 12; California, 2; Colorado, 1; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 16; Illinois, 2; Kentucky, 2; Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 2; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 2; Nebraska, 2; New York, 2; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 2; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Wyoming, 2.

Of the total number 52 were whites, 65 negroes, 1 Mexican, 4 Indians and 1 Japanese. Ninety-six executions were in the south and 27 in the north.

The record of lynchings is thus summarized:

Judge Lynch has executed during the year 195 victims, 189 men and 6 women, an increase over last year of 68, and the largest number ever lynched in one year in this country. The lynchings in the various states and territories were as follows: Alabama, 37; Arkansas, 12; California, 2; Colorado, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 16; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 3; Kentucky, 11; Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 1; Michigan, 2; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 2; Montana, 2; Nebraska, 2; North Carolina, 2; Ohio, 2; Oregon, 2; Pennsylvania, 1; South Carolina, 2; Tennessee, 13; Texas, 16; Virginia, 5; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 1; Washington, 3; Wyoming, 1; Indian Territory, 2. There were 121 negroes, 65 whites, 2 Indians, 2 Chinese and 1 Mexican. One hundred and sixty-nine were lynched in the south and twenty-six in the north.

But the list of murders runs up to about six thousand. Against this record we have only 318 executions legal and illegal, and of the lynchings in the south forty-five were of negroes for assaulting whites, and eleven were members of the New Orleans Mafia.

It is easy to see why we have these lynchings. It is because, as The Louisville Courier-Journal says, it is safer to commit murder than any other crime in America. The people know that they have no right to take the law into their own hands, but they are not going to stand 123 legal executions for

6,000 murders. Such a state of affairs is deplorable; but, until justice is swift and more certain in the courts, lynch law will continue to do its terrible work in every section. This is the truth of the situation, and it cannot be disguised.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE BOSTON JOURNAL SAYS: "The war memorials have proved a drag on the market. Even Grant's, stopped selling. The publishers say that if the Grant book had held the monopoly it would have sold well for years, but the flood of literary memorials dealing with the war that followed at once upon the heels of its success has overloaded the market with literature. As it was originally supposed the sale would continue rapidly, large editions of all these works were printed at the outset, and now the publishers have the dead weight on their hands. That will explain why speaker Crisp's business to provide good places for democrats, who, representing the majority of the house, are capable of doing useful work. It would have been absurd to expect anything from Mr. Watson, representing a party with only eight or nine members, and therefore incapable of exerting any influence in the house. So far as the effect on public business is concerned, he might just as well have been given no committee assignments at all. The speaker was profoundly courteous to him, and that is all he should have expected. Were he a democrat, he might have some cause to complain.

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From The Waynesboro, Ga., True Citizen.

Mr. Watson was elected as a democrat. Had he informed the people before his nomination or election that he would not enter the democratic caucus or support the democratic nominee for speaker, he never would have been elected. No man who knows the meaning of words of the significance of conduct will claim that he is now a democrat. There is no use in dodging and evading the issue. The principles of forty years ago do not meet the changed condition of the country. The one test of a man's politics is his party loyalty. Mr. Watson has placed himself outside his former party and is now a third party man, pure and simple.

THE ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE.

From The Macoon, Ga., Telegraph.

A decision by the conference in favor of the third party would be in no wise change the position of the alliance in the west, but would completely change that of the order in the south. Out of this difference will come the division, and in the end a declaration by the conference in favor of the third party, we are quite prepared to see Colonel Livingston repudiate its action and proclaim himself still a democrat.

From The Athens, Ga., Banner.

True alliance of Georgia is demonstrating the fact that they want no third party in their. The delegates to the St. Louis convention go pledged to vote as a unit, and four out of five are opposed out and out to the third party.

From The Irving, Ga., World.

The third party in Georgia amounts to a very small minority. It is to be hoped that those with democratic principles will fall in rank on November 3d.

From The Brunswick, Ga., Times.

It rests with the alliance in our state, that are sought to be entrapped or cajoled into the third party, to speedily put a stop to the approaches of the secret emissaries of the third party. We shall look for the published signs of their loyalty to democracy and unswerving patriotism.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

From The Washington Post, Ind.

The election of Senator Sherman will end one of the most bitter senatorial campaigns in the history of Ohio. Following so closely on the heels of the gentlemanly gubernatorial contest between Major McKinley and Governor Campbell, the contrast was quite marked.

From The Philadelphia Times, Ind.

Assuming that all this points to the re-election of Senator Sherman, it is to be congratulated upon the result. It is the last of the war senators, the best and soundest financier in that body, and his retirement at this time would have been a public misfortune, no matter who was substituted for him. To have replaced him with Foraker would have been simply disgraceful.

From The Chattanooga Times, Dem.

The republican factions in Ohio, divided between the support of Sherman and Foraker for senator, are landing epithets and charges at a great rate. Sherman won first blood in Saturday night's house caucus, when the Sherman candidate for speaker was nominated by four majority.

From The New York Times, Mugwump.

What the senators and congressmen at Washington are doing in the rubber free coinage vote, and it is quite immaterial to the people of New York. If a senatorial career could be made by sitting up nights and planning tricks and arranging deals, that is what Senator Hill would be doing. In any other line of business, and particularly in the legitimate business of a legislator, he is little likely to command anybody's attention.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Rep.

There is every reason to believe that the house will pass a free silver coinage bill in spite of the opposition of the New England democrats. That was the plain meaning of Mr. Crisp's election to the speakership, and the men who voted for him will not consent under any circumstances to yield the main advantage of their victory.

From The Pittsburg Post-Dispatch, Dem.

By all accounts from Minnesota the republican organization of that state is honeycombed by free trade heresy. The Minneapolis Tribune will have missionary work to do. One of the most prominent republican candidates for next governor of the state is ex-Representative Knute Nelson, who voted for the Mills bill. The question now is how to secure for a McKinley tariff candidate for president the electoral votes of an anti-McKinley tariff state. As the only means of escape from the dilemma it is proposed in Minnesota to nominate Blaine on his reciprocity platform and to throw the McKinley tariff to the dogs.

From The New York Tribune, Rep.

"Repeal" is the thing Senator Hill proposes. It is a plan dishonest enough for the most scrupulous demagogues in the land. The "two McKinley laws," by which he means the new tariff and the administrative act, must be repealed, leaving a tariff where it was in the spring of 1890, and the doors as wide open for fraud upon the revenue as they were in 1888. The Sherman silver law must be repealed, leaving the standard silver coinage intact. That he may not be misunderstood, Senator Hill expressly proposes in each act of repeal to revive the law as it stood prior to the enactment by the last congress. These prior laws were framed and passed by republicans, he says, and therefore republicans cannot consistently oppose their re-enactment. Mere repeal is the re-enactment of the laws as they stood in 1889 is not all that democrats want Senator Hill admits, but he would have them propose nothing more now, in order to avoid raising issues which would divide the party.

A Mixed Outlook.

From The New York Sun.

Whether the democrats will profit by the reaction of the new states in the far west against the republicans depends upon their attitude with relation to the tariff and the silver question. If they, like their opponents, show themselves inflexible and uncompromising regardless of the wishes of the silver-producing states to lighten the value and stimulate the output of that metal, the silver question may cease to figure as an issue in the canvass, and with the substituted programme of reciprocity the republicans may sweep the country between the Missouri and the Pacific. There is another pitfall into which the democracy may stumble while victory seems close and certain, as it did twelve years ago. If, instead of confining its criticism of the McKinley tariff to imperfections of detail and readjusting that measure to the studiously considered needs and made history. The real name of the "Protestant Sierras" is Cincinnati Hyner, but he died in 1854.

From The New York Tribune, Dem.

In the after-dinner speech with which he closed his term of service as Albany Senator Hill presented more compactly and a good deal more clearly than he did at Elmira, the policy which he thinks ought to dominate democratic action in congress this year. This, it seems to The World, is a mistake.

From The New York Tribune, Dem.

It is not unlikely in any event that the men in Washington who have won leadership by long service in the national legislature should look to Mr. Hill for guidance in this matter at this time. He has served long and ably in state legislatures, and he has been a faithful representative of the state in the upper

house of congress, where he is expected to give strength to New York's voice in national affairs. But he has had no experience in congress or in the control of national politics. In the marking out of a policy for the house of representatives such as Mr. Mills, Mr. Crisp, Mr. Springer, Mr. Wilson, Mr. McMillin and their associates in the house, and Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Gorman, Mr. McPherson and others in the senate, will naturally claim and exercise a larger share of influence than Senator Hill can at present expect to wield. And in spite of the prestige with which Senator Hill will go to Washington the experienced national leaders of the democracy are not likely to accept a party programme complete from the newest comers.

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From The Brunswick, Ga., Times.

It rests with the alliance in our state, that are sought to be entrapped or cajoled into the third party, to speedily put a stop to the approaches of the secret emissaries of the third party. We shall look for the published signs of their loyalty to democracy and unswerving patriotism.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

From The Washington Post, Ind.

The election of Senator Sherman will end one of the most bitter senatorial campaigns in the history of Ohio. Following so closely on the heels of the gentlemanly gubernatorial contest between Major McKinley and Governor Campbell, the contrast was quite marked.

OUT AND IN.

The Affairs of Atlanta Change Hands All Around.

THE COUNCIL OF '91 GOES OUT

And the Council of 1892 Is Sworn in and Organized—Mayor Hemphill's Address.

The horseshoe bend in the city hall was graced by eight new faces last night. And each face was a happy, radiant smile—much happier, apparently, than the smiles upon the bright faces which left the semi-circle that has been their official headquarters for the past two years.

It was simply a change of the city government from the old to the new council.

That the change was gracefully made, the large audience present will testify.

The Last Meeting of the Old.

The general council of 1891 convened for the last time to transact business yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Every member of the body was present, and as Mayor Pro Tem. Middlebrooks called for order, he remarked:

"This is our last meeting, and we will not consider any petition. Let them go over to the new council. We'll simply wind up the business of the year."

"I notice some of the members-elect are here," said Mr. Hemphill, "and I move that they be invited to seats on the floor."

The motion prevailed and Marshal Loyd escorted Mr. Renshaw, of the first; Mr. McWaters, of the third; and Mr. Northen, of the fifth, to chairs on the inside of the horseshoe bend.

Down to Work.

Mr. Beath, of the Georgia ice factory, objected to the value placed on his machinery by the board of assessors, and wanted to leave the matter to an expert.

This produced a discussion and resulted in remitting the matter to the tax committee of '92.

The standing committee handed in the annual reports as the call was made by Mr. Middlebrooks.

The African Emigrant Society, through a representative and a lengthy paper, asked the council to appropriate a sum of money to assist in sending negroes back to Africa.

The report and representative were relegated to the finance committee.

The police committee presented a number of reports on applications for liquor license.

Among the number was a favorable report on the application of F. M. Potts at 5 Decatur and 17 Peachtree.

Mr. Hamilton Douglas, as attorney for Beermann & Silverman, objected to the license, because it gave one saloon an opening on both streets, and on Peachtree injured the Beermann & Silverman trade in confessions, ice cream and flowers.

Mr. Potts insisted that the committee had made a wise report and asserted that Mr. Beermann, Mr. Silverman and Mr. Joe Thompson, who opposed the license, were simply "Three Little Bunches in a Row."

Mr. Hemphill presented a resolution thanking the retiring members for their hard and faithful work. It was adopted.

Then Mr. Hulsey moved to thank Mayor Pro Tem. Middlebrooks by a rising vote for his zealous work. It was done, and the mayor pro tem. arose, saying:

"To the Members of the General Council—When you selected me as your representative, I have been very fully and kindly complimented, and I feel that it would tax my effort to do give directions (one hand cannot clap) as I have had but one purpose and that was to perfect the city government, and to see that each member had a hearing and a proper ruling on all questions, regarding the individual opinions of the subject under consideration. There has been no controversy, and I have been very much gratified to see that each member has been given an opportunity to express his views on the subject. I have the kindest feeling towards each member of this body, and I cherish the hope that this feeling is mutual."

I congratulate you for the many purpose you have constantly had in view to legislate for the good of Atlanta and her people. Every other consideration has been secondary to the public good. Atlanta, in my opinion, never had a more faithful and patriotic council than this one.

The city attorney, the clerks and other officials have given me their generous support. To each of them I desire to express my sincere thanks for their timely aid when I have been at the helm. I know how to proceed during our deliberations.

To his honor, the mayor, I am indebted for his suggestions during the year, and I hope for his coming administration the continued prosperity and progress of our city that has attended the official career of 1891.

Again thanking you for the honor you have conferred on me, and for your continuous cordial support during this year of arduous duties, I bid you adieu.

Mr. Hendrix moved to take a recess until 7:30 o'clock and every member took occasion to say a funny piece as a retiring shot. Some of the speeches on the motion to adjourn—made debatable by the liberality of the chair—were happy expositions of entertaining wit and humor.

THE CHANGE MADE.

The Old Goes Out and the New Comes In.

Mayor Hemphill dropped his Georgia pine gavel on a piece of Georgia marble as the clock struck half-past 7.

Every member of the old body was present. So was every one of the members-elect.

With Mayor Pro Tem. Middlebrooks in the chair beside him, and the biggest audience the council chamber has ever had in front of him, the mayor took the oath of office.

Throughout the address he was given the closest attention, and several times his happy remarks about Atlanta's prosperity were applauded. Mayor Hemphill said:

Gentlemen of the General Council—I congratulate you upon the splendid work you have done. You have not only planned and finished this year, but you have also accomplished every preceding council, but you have arranged and provided the means for great things during the coming year.

This council will go down in history as a business body. You have been harmonious, and, on

all material matters, you have acted almost as a unit. It would take more time than I would dare give to tell in detail all you have done. I must generalize.

The receipts for 1891 were \$1,550,141.60. We have on hand the surplus of \$175,000 required by the charter. We have arranged for the \$250,000 bonds falling due, and have on hand an additional surplus of \$16,328 in cash.

The expenditures have been—on streets, \$203,567.50; on sewers, \$23,000.00; on fire department, \$2,000.00; on police, \$4,000.00; on public schools, \$150,000.00; on interest, \$10,000.00; on bridges, \$2,000.00; on relief, \$2,834.91; and various smaller amounts in other departments.

The building of the great trunk sewers at a cost of \$775,000, is a grand event in the history of the city. The sewer question is nearly solved and the improved healthiness of the city is a proof that good work has been done in the sanitary line. The sewer committee deserves thanks for the great work it has done. I commend its recommendations to the favorable consideration of the incoming council.

The finance committee, headed by its able chairman, has performed its work well in arranging the necessary means for the various departments. It has my thanks for the attention and recommendations in my inaugural. I want to congratulate Atlanta upon having the highest credit in the great money market of any city in this section, as evidenced by the price of her securities.

The improvement of Forsyth street bridge is another important event. The connection of the two sides of our city will be a great convenience, and will largely increase the taxable property in that section.

You have paved this year with granite blocks 2.40 miles of streets. The granite amounts over paved have been 6.3 miles in 1888.

You have laid 13.37 miles of sidewalk and 19 miles of curbing.

You have built 5.7 miles of sewers, mainly trunk, the largest amount ever built in one year.

The police department has been very efficient, and the work has been thoroughly done. This department has been ably managed by the two assistants, Mr. Broyles and Mr. McWaters.

The fire department is not surpassed by any in the country. Officers and men have brought it to the efficiency that merits the above claim.

The public school system added this year in cradles the efficiency of this department. The commissioners have done their work well. The new station house should be completed this year, as the old one is crowded and unhealthy.

The public schools have been well provided for, and they have attained greater proficiency than before. I recommend that a white school be built at the corner of Peachtree and Decatur streets, and that the money be raised by a tax on the property in that section.

The Boys' High school should be furnished this year. The police department is not surpassed by any in the country. Officers and men have brought it to the efficiency that merits the above claim.

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their representatives who are to continue and complete the work at hand, and inaugurate new measures and measures which will put Atlanta far ahead towards her great destiny.

"Now, I move," said Mr. Reinhardt, "that the general council of 1891 adjourn sine die."

The motion prevailed and there was a general scattering.

The retiring members walked out of the seats and the holding-over members moved up into the senior chairs.

While this was going on Mayor Hemphill was turning for order.

"Let Aldermen Boyd and Stephens come forward," he said.

The two gentlemen walked up and Clerk Woodward handed them a Bible.

They grasped it in their right hands and Mayor Hemphill read them the oath and they walked to their chairs, duly qualified to legislate for the city.

"Now let the six councilmen come up," said Mayor Hemphill. Councilman Northen was the first to lay his hand on the Bible. Then came Mr. McWaters, Mr. Hill and the others. They all subscribed to the oath and took their seats smiling happily upon their constituents who were present to see the change.

There was then a roll call—the first of the council of 1892.

"Here are the standing committees of the general council," said the mayor.

And he read:

Bridges—Turner, Rice, Stephens.

Contested Claims—Meador, Sawtell, Hill.

Electric Lights and Control—Turner, Stephens, Murphy.

Finance—Rice, Shropshire, Turner, Boyd, Sawtell.

Fire Department—Turner, Meador, Northen.

Fireworks—Stephens, Shropshire, Turner, Meador, Northen.

Manufactures and Statistics—Hill, Rhinehardt, Renshaw.

Marks—Renshaw, Sawtell, Stephens.

Ordnances—Broyles, Woodward, Hill.

Parks—Broyles, Meador, Sawtell.

Police—Turner—L. P. Grant, S. Root, J. A. Falvey, G. V. Gress.

BASS-BURBANK.

The Marriage of Two Popular Young People.

NOTES AND NEWS OF SOCIETY.

The Princeton Boys to Be Entertained Today—Gossip of Atlantians and Their Friends.

Cards will be issued this week announcing the wedding of Mr. Hubbard Bass and Miss L. L. Burbank, which occurred in New York on Saturday evening, February 14th. The marriage ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Forbes, pastor of the Thirteenth street Presbyterian church, and it took place at that clergyman's rectory, on Twenty-ninth street.

The story of the uniting of the lives of these two very well known young people is quite a romantic one. Miss Burbank came to Atlanta some years ago to live and accepted an important position with Chamberlin, Johnson & Co. Mr. Bass was also an employee of that well-known firm, and it was not many months before it was universally recognized that the young gentleman was one of several particularly interested in this lovely girl, whose personal beauty and dignity of bearing won the highest respect and admiration from all who knew her.

In the course of a year or so everybody who knew these two believed them to be engaged. This supposition was admitted to be true by them last winter and no secret was made by them of the fact that they would soon be married. Indeed, the arrangements for the wedding had been made and the invitations were ready to be issued when fate, through some queer freak, came suddenly to thwart their plans. Just what the details of the misunderstanding were I know not, but whatever they were the fact remained that these two thwarted lovers were still devoted to each other. Miss Burbank went north to visit some relatives, and while in New England, she had a very flattering offer from the Foster Glove Company to become traveling inspector for the south.

This she accepted, and went to New York to arrange matters. Mr. Bass hearing of her new plans went at once to New York to see her, and found that she had made her business contract. He then brought all his powers of persuasion to bear upon her, urging her to give up her business and consent to marry him at once. She was in honor bound to take the position she accepted, and told him she would under no circumstances relinquish this determination.

He then urged her to marry him anyway, promising that, if she would bind herself to him with a wedding ring, he would not ask her to give up the business she had chosen, and would allow the marriage to remain a secret until she was willing to make it public.

She consented to do this, and they were married on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, their wedding journey being quite the most novel I have ever recorded, for the bride left immediately after the ceremony to fulfill her position as traveling inspector, and the groom returned south at once.

Miss Burbank returned to Atlanta the next summer, while she spent with her parents, who were living on her afternoon visits often saw Mr. Bass sitting on the front piazza with the family, and never, it seemed to these students of human nature, had a suitor, whose suit was delayed, seemed more than a passing fancy.

Still no definite conclusion was gleaned from this, for all these students of human nature knew that a woman's way with her lover passed all knowledge.

And now the marriage speaks for itself, and its announcement will reach the eyes of all interested friends most welcome, for this fine man and noble woman seem intended to make each other happy.

The conventional phrases one uses on ordinary brides seem entirely out of place applied to Miss Burbank. She is a Kentucky girl, possessed of that really splendid beauty that is the heritage of the highest type of Kentucky womanhood. Her nature is almost almost candor and simplicity. Its freedom from affectation and false pride is as much in harmony with her face as a rose's odor with the beauty of its pink petals. Her grace, her womanly strength and sweetness, and her fine, true pride in earning an honorable independence for herself in the world of business will always make her a noble example for all ambitious women to emulate and follow. The man who has won her has gained for himself the crowning glory of life.

Mr. Bass is a young man whom everybody knows and everybody likes. He is a son of Professor Bass, of the Boys' High school, and is an Atlanta boy, who was educated at the Atlanta schools, and has made a splendid business success here in Atlanta. For a long time he was one of the head men of Chamberlin, Johnson & Co., and now he is at the head of one of the most important departments of J. M. High & Co. He is greatly liked and universally respected in the business world. Heartily will be the congratulations showered upon Mr. and Mrs. Bass.

Miss Mary Chilton, a charming young lady of Montgomery, Ala., is visiting Miss Erskine Richmond, at 177 Ivy street.

Miss Ellen Dorth, the brilliant young edress of The Carversville Tribune, is in the city in the interest of her paper.

Mr. Dr. Osburn, of Columbus, Ga., is in the city, the guest of Mrs. D. C. Bacon, on Ivy street. Mr. Osburn is one of the handsomest and most brilliant women in the south. As Miss Nellie Bacon, she was a noted belle; and as a matron, she was one of the best known social leaders in Georgia. She is president of the Columbus Ladies' German Club, and is one of the leading spirits in all high social circles. She came to attend Mr. and Mrs. Bacon's reception to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ellis, of New York, who will receive with Mrs. Bain on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lowry will entertain the Princeton Glee Club this afternoon in the Kimball house ballroom. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Lowe will give an elegant reception to the club after their concert tomorrow evening.

Mrs. Hillman, of Alabama, who is just now a decided social figure in Atlanta, wears jewels of such beauty and magnificence as would be noticed in any assembly. Her dresses are all exquisite creations of French artists and English tailors, and she has a figure plump and exquisitely molded. Her complexion is wonderful in its fair perfection, and her eyes are dark and charming in their soft expression.

Among the entertainments this week the most interesting and delightful one to lovers of music will be the first of a series of piano recitals to be given at Phillips & Crew's music hall, by Mr. Joseph Denck. These concerts will occur every Saturday morning from 11 until 12 o'clock. Mr. Denck is one of the greatest of living musical geniuses. His music has every charm, cultivation, sympathy, fire, pathos, all the qualities that make melody divine. He has had the most magnificent cultivation abroad in his art, and as a child he played to royalty. Saturday morning is a time when nearly every lady is out shopping, and this piano recital will be a charming reason for bringing friends together to enjoy an exquisite pleasure.

Speaking of the invitations to the marriage of Mr. Dr. Osburn, of this city, and Miss Nellie Bacon, of Rome, The Tribune-of-Rome says: "It tells of the coming happiness of two persons about whom there gather the love and esteem of all who know them. The union of these two lives will be the rich fruitage of purest love and holiest affection. A union in which heaven's benedictions will rest with sweetest sympathy. Miss Nellie Bacon is the youngest daughter of the late A. E. Ross, whose name is honored in every home in Floyd county, and whose memory all reverence, Gracious and cultured, rich in the gems that crown a perfect woman, gentle in heart and loyal to every noble aspiration. Miss Nellie will be the fortunate winner of her plighted vows a prize worthy the most knightly devotion and royal prodigality of love. Mr. Osburn is worthy the heart and hand of his captured. Could better tribute be paid? Surely and solid in noble characteristics, a brilliant member of a newspaper guild, a true, a real friend, a generous lady free from the things that mar life and its highest purpose. Ed Osburn illustrates the best manhood and deserves the gem he has won. There

will be no bride-maids at this wedding. Miss Nellie Bacon, sister of the bride, will be the maid of honor, and Mr. Harry Durant, brother of the groom, will be the best man. The ceremony will take place in the First Baptist church at 8 o'clock p. m. next Thursday. The reception will follow at the home of the bride's mother.

And of this is heartily endorsed by the many Atlanta friends of these young people.

It was a very pleasant meeting of the Young Ladies' German Club at Mrs. Harwood's yesterday afternoon, and a most satisfactory and successful meeting, too. The following newly elected members were reported and their names duly entered on the roll membership: Misses Dora, Wilkins, Bigby; the Misses Howell, Goldsmith, Lochrane, Lizzie Johnson, Emma Neal, Hattie Snook, Aline Stocking, Dora Kaine, Rebekah Lowe, Frances Clarke and the Misses Colquhoun.

The chaplains are Mrs. John Clarke, Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Mrs. Harwood, Mrs. Henry Jackson, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mrs. James Freeman, Mrs. Westmoreland, Mrs. T. H. Meador and Mrs. W. B. Lowe. It is easy to predict some delightful evenings with the Young Ladies' German Club.

Miss Myra Overall and Miss May Jackson will return to Atlanta tonight after a pleasant visit of two weeks to Knoxville.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., January 4.—(Special.)—On Friday, at half past six o'clock p. m., Miss Louise Munson and Mr. Capers Quillian gave a most delightful luncheon to their young friends at "The Oaks," the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Ford. The affair was charming in every particular, and nothing could have been added to its completeness. Eighteen covers were laid, and the luncheon was everything that could have been desired. The favors were very appropriate. No affair of the season has been more pleasant or will be remembered longer.

Miss Gilbreath held reception, and was assisted by Miss Oehlert, of Houston, Tex., and several other young ladies. Many of the young people paid their respects to the Misses Gilbreath, and together with those who assisted her completed a charming group. The house was handsomely decorated, and the affair gladdened many hearts.

Mrs. John W. Akin, assisted by Mrs. Douglas Wikie, Miss Wikie, Mrs. W. H. Best, Miss Norris and Miss Akin, received New Year's greetings, and the callers numbered a great many, all of whom were delighted at the air of cordiality and good cheer that pervaded the hospitable home. All sincerely trust that these charming ladies will have many happy returns of as happy New Year's.

THE ATLANTA STOCK COMPANY.

The Opening Performance at the Edgewood—It Made a Good Impression.

The Atlanta Stock Company opened at the pretty little Edgewood Avenue theater last night in George Coleman's great comedy, "The Heir at Law."

A large and fashionable house came out to welcome this theatrical innovation—first-class comedy at cheap prices—and showed their enthusiastic approval of the experiment.

Mr. Wilfred Clarke, so favorably known to Atlanta, performed the difficult role of George Coleman, the two principal characters, Dr. Pangloss and Zerkel Homespun, and he did it well. At one moment he was the stilted, erudite pedagogue, fairly dripping with quotations—the next he was the simple, honest, plowboy who, in his sister as he did his honor, and showed that many an honest heart beats beneath a starchy shirt.

Miss Victoria Bateman made a captivating "dearly homespun," modest and coy, but constant as only a country girl can be.

Mr. Walter Hale as "Dick Dowling," was as handsome and graceful as ever—it is needless to say more.

The other characters were all well sustained and the whole piece well staged. Messrs. Clarke, Hale and Miss Bateman were repeatedly called before the curtain, and no audience was ever better pleased with any high-priced show. The stock company experiment is an emphatic success and the people seemed to appreciate Manager Kleibacker's enterprise.

"The Heir at Law" will be given tonight, and Wednesday afternoon and night, and after that a change of bill.

WILL HOLD A REUNION.

The Evangelical Ministers Hold a Regular Meeting Yesterday Morning.

The Evangelical Ministers' Association held an interesting meeting yesterday morning, under the pastorate of the First Methodist church.

There was a large attendance and most of the ministers of the city were present. There were several visiting brethren, among them being Rev. John H. Wipe, of Bolton Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. C. W. Pruitt, a Baptist minister who has returned from China. The latter gentleman gave an interesting talk.

An election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of Rev. C. P. Williamson, president; Rev. A. F. Sherrill, vice president; Rev. T. P. Cleveland, secretary.

The subject of a social reunion and a spread was discussed. There was some discussion over this, the question of wine entering into the discussion.

A committee was appointed to make all necessary preparations for the reunion, consisting of Dr. J. W. Lee, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne and Rev. T. P. Cleveland. They will arrange to have it as soon as possible.

A special prayer was offered for God's blessing upon the work of prayer that began last night.

WHERE IS THE BOY?

The Disappearance of Ed Johns Is Causing His Family Great Anxiety.

The mysterious disappearance of Ed Johns, a fourteen-year-old boy, is causing his family a great deal of anxiety.

He has lived with his uncle, Mr. J. M. Rosser, 300 Marietta street, for a long time. Sunday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, the boy left, and Mr. Rosser reported the matter to the police, and a close lookout was kept for the boy, but with a fruitless result.

Whether he has run away or happened to some serious accident, his uncle is unable to tell. He is slow to believe, however, that his nephew has run away, as he has always been an obedient boy, and seemed perfectly satisfied with his home.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa

Guarantee Company of North American

If you are required to give a bond for the honest and faithful performance of your duties in a position of trust, you must either obtain two sureties from among your friends, or apply to a guarantee company. Which will you do?

nov 11-diy tri sun ties

A few applications of Tetterline will permanently cure Ground Itch, or, in fact, any itching disease of the skin. All druggists, 50 cents.

If You Build

A house seat beautiful hardware for it at Cheapest Hardware Store, South Logan & McCrory, 36 and 38 Wall street. See their

PERSONAL.

Bill App. I have a handsome assortment of engravings, on gravings and water colors, and the finest stock of picture frames in the state. Sam Walker, 10 Marietta street. oct 22-1y

Fine Rogers Silver-Plated

Ware at cut prices. Cheapest Hardware House in the South. Logan & McCrory, 36 and 38 Wall street. tus thur

TROTTER'S BREAD FOR 1892

Contains One Hundred Recipes for making delicious Candy cheaply and quickly at home. This book is given away at drug and grocery stores.

ATLANTA IN BRIEF.

Items of Interest from the Notebooks of Reporters.

CITY NEWS TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS.

Some of the Happenings of a Day—Gossip About People and Things in and Around Atlanta.

Dr. Kennedy Very Ill.—Dr. Kennedy's many friends will be pained to know that he is still very ill indeed. He has had a relapse, and there are grave doubts of his recovery.

The Fortnightly Club.—The next regular meeting of the Fortnightly Club will be held at the Church of our Father next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. These meetings are held every alternate Thursday evening, and are always full of interest.

The Delegates Chosen.—The O. M. Mitchell post, Grand Army of the Republic, has chosen Messrs. A. B. Carrier, James I. Averill and J. W. Smith, now a resident of Powder Springs, as delegates to the annual state encampment at Tallapoosa, week after next.

Taken to Powder Springs.—The body of Mrs. Mary E. Rice, which was buried in Oakland more than a year ago, was yesterday transferred to the cemetery grounds at Powder Springs.

A Child's Death.—Edward, the little son of Mrs. McGrath, died yesterday at her home, 862 Peachtree street. It will be laid to rest this morning at 10 o'clock.

Death of Miss Buchanan.—Miss Irene, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Buchanan, died yesterday at their home in West Atlanta. She was eighteen years of age, and a young lady of many lovable traits of character. She will be laid to rest this morning at 10 o'clock.

Custom House Staff Sold.—A lot of old furniture and various apparatus was sold at public outcry in front of the custom house yesterday. It was ordered sold by the department at Washington. Mr. N. O. Fowler was auctioneer, and over two hundred dollars was realized.

Three Lodges Install.—Central, Atlanta and Myrtle lodges of the Odd Fellows held appropriate installation exercises last night of their recently elected officers. Refreshments were served at the various places, and the evening was most pleasantly spent by all present.

Nearly Two Hundred to Go.—Mr. A. B. Carrier is arranging for a special car and a one-day rate to the Savannah convention of Christian Endeavor, which occurs this month. Nearly two hundred will leave Atlanta, including the delegates and their friends, and they will be entertained without expense in Savannah. They will go on the 20th inst.

A Fine Rehearsal.—There was a rehearsal of "The Pirates of Penzance" last night by the Atlanta Opera House. The rehearsal was a most successful one, and the ladies and gentlemen who are to sing in the chorus and those who are to take the solo parts were present and entered with zest into the work.

The singing was so good that the visitors were surprised and delighted. Mr. Simpson expressed his satisfaction. The next rehearsal will be on the stage of Concordia hall.

The Artillery Boys.—The regular meeting of the Atlanta Artillery was held last night in the armory under the capital. The attendance was large and a great deal of routine business was discharged. At the next meeting of the company a captain will be elected to succeed Captain George H. Forties, who resigned a few weeks ago.

The Public Schools.—Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock all the public schools of Atlanta resumed exercises. The attendance in every school was larger than ever before on the opening day after the Christmas holidays. Superintendent Slaton visited the various white and colored schools and started the machinery in motion. The new teachers took their places. Yesterday afternoon some twenty-five new pupils applied to Superintendent Slaton for admission into the schools. Only a few of them could be accommodated, because every school is filled to its capacity.

The County Courthouse.—Three courts organized for business yesterday, but adjourned early in the day without disposing of any important business. The remainder of this week three courts, all trying civil cases, will be in session in the county courthouse.

Sales Day.—This is the most important sales day of the year. The city marshal will sell for a second time a great many valuable pieces of property, and a still larger number will be sold by him for the first time. Several important sales will take place in front of the county courthouse. There will be a number of sales by executors and administrators. Besides these there will be a good many public sales by real estate men.

REPORTS FROM THE GRIP.

Large Number of Deaths from the Malady in Illinois.

CHICAGO, January 4.—The grip is causing a large number of deaths throughout Illinois. A Bloomington special says fully one-third of that city's police force is unfit for duty on account of the malady and that there are many fatalities, especially among the aged. In Yankton, according to a special dispatch, the fatality list is growing larger every day. Various other cities report a large number of cases, many having resulted fatally.

Suicide of Richard Lewis.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 4.—(Special.)—Richard Lewis, master of equity and judge of probate of Oconee county, committed suicide in his office at Wallhalla today, by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. Judge Lewis has held the two offices above mentioned for many years, and was one of the most popular men in the county. He entered the Confederate army while a young man, and at sixteen was promoted to a lieutenant for bravery on the field. In Colonel Walker's South Carolina infantry, he lost a leg and was otherwise terribly wounded. Continuous suffering and prostration of the nervous system is the supposed cause of his suicide.

A.C. LADD LIME CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HYDRANT LIME.

ANTHONY'S

AND

AGRICULTURAL LIMES,

45 Peachtree.

DOBBBS, WEY & CO.,

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that we will appear at the next session of the council of the city of Atlanta for retail whisky license at No. 57 Decatur street.

JANUARY 6.

J. A. BACHELOR & CO.

ENGLISH PORTLAND CEMENT,

Wholesale and retail dealers in



On the Ragged Edge

The clothes that are washed without Pearline. If you get them clean by the necessary rubbing with soap, they will soon get ruined by the wear of it. Pearline saves the wear, by saving the work—there is little or no rubbing. It does no harm to anything that it washes, and it washes everything. Use Pearline, and use less labor. Labor is useless, if you use Pearline, for it is unnecessary.

Beware of imitations. 240 JAMES ST. N.Y.

DR. W. W. BOWES

2 1/2 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.



SPECIALIST

CHRONIC, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases, Catarrh of Nose and Throat successfully treated.

DISEASES OF LUNGS, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

FACIAL BLEMISHES, Birthmarks, Eruptions, Pimples, Freckles, Red Veins on Nose and Cheeks, sores, Warts, Powder Marks and other disfigurements of the skin removed without cutting or scarring or pain.

NERVOUS debility, seminal losses, impotence, loss of memory, effects of bad habits, confusion of ideas, safely and permanently cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases, syphilis, its terrible results totally eradicated. Ulcers, blotches, sores or ulcerated throat and mouth, scrofula, erysipelas. Permanently cured when others have failed.

URINARY kidney and bladder troubles, frequent and burning urine, gonorrhea, gleet, urinary sediment, cystitis, etc., quickly cured.

URETHRA STRICTURE Permanently cured without any cutting or cauterization or interruption of business or occupation.

CURES GUARANTEED.

Send for stamps for perfect question list and book. The best of references furnished. Address DR. W. W. BOWES, 2 1/2 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

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GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1875.

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, Is Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., DORCHESTER, MASS.

HAVILAND CHINA.

The prettiest and most desirable to be had.

It is the thing for holiday presents. Fine tea and dinner sets at reduced prices.

Nothing equals it in style, design and finish.

We have many new and beautiful things besides Haviland's fine china. Our supply of cut glass is unequalled, it is a gem of art. Our designs this year are beyond description. Nothing is more suitable for a Christmas present than cut glass articles.

We carry goods of merit. Our prices are reasonable.

We have any quantity of lamps, statuary, vases and general bric-a-brac that we will sell at a reduced price to close out. Come at once and make your selection.

DOBBBS, WEY & CO., 45 Peachtree.

NOTICE.

FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY AT LOWEST PRICES. THE BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY. MAIER & BERKELEY, 93 Whitehall Street.

Buy the Hammond Typewriter, a machine that has more good points than all other makes combined.

J. H. Nunnally, General Agent, 36 Whitehall Street.

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA.

NEW MANAGEMENT. Jas. R. Sangster, PROPRIETOR. (FORMERLY OF THE BROWN HOUSE, MACON, GA.) This Hotel has been renovated and put in first-class order in every particular. All the latest and most modern improvements. Special accommodations for tourists.

P. H. SNOOK & SON

We call attention this week to the magnificent stock of all grades of Furniture already on our floors and three carloads of beautiful goods to be opened

MONDAY MORNING!

Positively the largest and best assortment ever shown in the south. Bedroom, Parlor, Dining Room and Hall Furniture in all grades and finishes and at unapproachable prices.

We will offer special inducements in Parlor Goods in both over-stuffed and frame, upholstered in the richest and handsomest designs of satins and silks, tapestries and brocatelles.

100 solid Oak Suits, ranging in price from \$17 to \$500. Don't purchase a single article of Furniture without first getting our prices. We must reduce stock and will make the prices do it. Look to your interest. Call and see us.

PEYTON H. SNOOK & SON, 7 AND 9 MARIETTA ST.

What is a Bargain? For a Complete Answer to this Question

ATTEND

SNIDER'S SALES OF CROCKERY

THIS WEEK.

We are the acknowledged leaders in Crockery and Fine Goods. Now it is a fact that whatever we take hold of always has in view the extension of those lines into an evolution, in nature from the coarse, rude and bulky, upward to the more beautiful and attractive, more than the object of making money immediately.

Our object in giving all these splendid bargains day after day is to still further increase our large business and to secure a still stronger hold on the people through letting them see how much more real value we can give them for their money than others.

Further we go on. It has never been our object to see how much money we could make from those who kindly patronize us, and our friends, in a single year, but it has been our aim to see how much we could give them for their money.

What is the result? People feel and know that we have used them handsomely, and that we will continue to use them handsomely. Therefore, they continue to buy our merchandise, and are our customers year after year.

In this way we cause to flow towards us tens and hundreds of thousands of small streams of profit, which, coming together, make a large river of profit.

That is our policy—it is broad.

It pays us much better in the long run than selling stocks at great profits for a few months would or could.

Low prices and meritorious articles secure the trade.

Here you have them in our American Enterprise Sales this week, which is going to win the masses of people up.

WE ANNOUNCE

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Sets in Hand-Painted Chinas, various decorations, from the Ivory and Gold, in its simplicity, upward until the height is reached in loveliness, in our gold-encased and white, and blue and white. We have them all.

Full Combination Sets, consisting of 134 pieces, \$16.77.

Dinner Service in Gold and White, and other Chinas, 89 pieces—our goods only, and at price \$7.53.

Stylish granite Tea Service, full set; floral sprays and gold and white Decorations—price \$3.03.

109 pieces Dinner and Breakfast Sets in same quality and same decorations, \$7.70.

C. C. Chambers 9 inches across top, 150; Bowls and pitchers, 67c; hand-painted Chamber Sets, \$2.97; decorated China Dinner Plates, 45c. a set.

Decorated China Caps and Saucers, 75c. a set; C. C. Oyster Bowls, 2c. each; white China Soup Tureens and Ladles, \$1.49; white China-Covered Vegetable Dish, 37c., 11-inch over top.

ORANGE AND BLACK.

Princeton Will Plant Her Colors in Atlanta Tonight.

A ROYAL WELCOME FOR THE BOYS.

A Reception This Afternoon, and Another Tonight in their Honor. A Programme Full of Fun.

Princeton's honored colors, the orange and the black, will be planted in Atlanta tonight in fine style.

Twenty-five voices blending in harmonious concord, seven ringing banjos, six plaintive guitars, and nine merry little mandolins will all swell into a mighty chorus to charm the large audience that will greet the boys of the Princeton Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club at the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The entertainment will be complete. It will be such an entertainment as Atlanta rarely sees, and such a one as always carries pleasure with it.

What's more fascinating than the college songs those fellows sing? What more inspiring than the jolly jigs from their banjos, mandolins and guitars? And, Atlanta will give the boys a cordial greeting, such as they deserve. Atlanta is a city that always makes a gay company of college boys feel at home, and they always feel just that way when they come on missions like this that brings out Princeton's musicians.

The boys will reach Atlanta today at 1:45 o'clock and they will be welcomed right royally. In the afternoon they will be entertained by Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, and a very enjoyable time they will have. Tonight, after their performance is finished at the Young Men's Christian Association hall, they will have another brilliant reception given in their honor by Mrs. W. B. Lowe at her home on Peachtree street. In this way it can be easily seen that their stay in Atlanta will be happy and gay.

Their programme tonight will be unique and entertaining in every particular. Following are the details of the programme:

Old Nassau.....Carm. Prince
Tom the Piper.....Glee Club
Banjo Club, March.....Astronaut
Lullaby Wobble.....Whiffles

MIL. TARKINGTON AND CLUB
Banjo Club, Gladitorial March.....Sousa
Peter Gray.....

MIL. TARKINGTON AND CLUB
Banjo Club, Passing Regiment.....

Orange and Black.....Mitchell, 99
Banjo Club, Jolly Dandies.....Routly Brooks
Old Aunt Jemima.....Mr. Thorpe and Club
Little Boy Blue.....Mr. Collins and Club
Mandolin Club, Atlanta.....Whiffles

Following is a list of the members of the club:

Bowdye Philzly, of Augusta, Ga., and B. B. McAlpin, business managers.

Glee Club—V. L. Collins, leader; J. R. McAlpin, warbler; C. F. Spooner, violin; G. K. Davis, J. T. Dunn, W. A. McKenzie, C. H. McIlwain, C. L. Canale and J. Reynolds, Jr., first tenors; L. Collins, R. P. D. Bennett, H. H. McDowell, J. H. McAlpin, G. M. Campbell and J. C. Hard, second tenors. The first bass boys are J. J. Jensen, J. B. Konwihoven, A. M. Canine, W. T. Noble, H. M. Rogers, Chris Payne, while the second bass will be held by E. Y. Thorp, J. C. Brewster, N. B. Tarkington, F. F. Bailey and W. S. Rogers.

The banjo club will show up with G. K. Davis, leader; banjoists, G. K. Davis, C. P. Spooner, I. I. Brodack, J. B. Palmer; piccolo banjo, L. B. Woodcock; second banjo, H. M. Rogers, E. W. Stieglitz, guitar, J. M. Mayhew, E. R. Palmer, A. McLaughlin, C. U. Carpenter, Benn Ames, F. S. Tissworth.

The mandolin club is composed of J. M. Shellahar, leader; mandolins, J. M. Shellahar, W. W. Smith, C. P. Spooner, C. N. Carpenter, mandola, G. K. Davis; second mandolin, W. T. Noble; violin, H. M. Rogers; flute, E. N. Thorp; guitar, J. M. Mayhew, A. McLaughlin, Benn Ames, E. R. Palmer, F. S. Tissworth.

The boys travel in royal style and will roll into Atlanta at noon today in three handsome special cars. They will get the crowds to-night, sure.

The success which Hood's Saraparilla has had in freeing childhood from afflictions caused by impure blood, is really remarkable. Many a mother has reason to be thankful for it.

Don't fool with indigestion. Take Beecham's Pills.

BALLARD HOUSE.
A New and Elegant Hotel on Peachtree Street.

One of the best and most convenient hotels in the city is the Ballard House. Its location is just opposite the governor's mansion. It has suites and single rooms. Every convenience. The choicest fare. oct25-dly

The Pansy Books.
A full line of the most popular juvenile at John M. Miller's, opera house block, Marietta street. dec12 1m

A Free Offer.
Call at the Germania office and we will give you the names of some of the best known juvenile in Atlanta who have been cured of the grippe in its worst form in twenty-four hours. jan2 2

Queer People.
With Paws and Claws, with Wings and Stings—this popular line of juvenile by Palmer Cox, for sale by John M. Miller, opera house block, Marietta street. dec12 1m

Bill Arp's new book, 350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. Price \$1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. dec12 1m

Christmas Cards.
A large and varied assortment of novelties and conveniences of every description. Remember your friends, and buy before the stock is picked over. John M. Miller, opera house block, Marietta street. dec12 1m

Bill Arp's New Book.
200 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. Price \$1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. dec12 1m

The James grape is now attracting more attention than any grape vine in the south. It belongs to the superlative family. Price of two-year-old vines, each five for \$2. Catalogue of fruit, ornamental trees and grape vines sent free on application. Address Allen Warren & Son, Greenville, S. C.

Cut Prices.
Hardware cheaper than anywhere in the south. Loran & McCreary, 36 and 38 Wall street. mon tue thu

Are you going to get married soon? Then have your invitations gotten out in the latest styles of copper-plate type. The Constitution will place elegant work and appropriate stationery, etc. nov29 dly win

Bill Arp's new book, 350 pp., striking illustrations, elegant binding, gilt lettering. All his best writings are in this book. Have you subscribed? You want to. Price \$1.50, postpaid. Send the amount to The Constitution. dec12 1m

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SYRUP OF FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. A reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

For the New Year!

We offer an attractive stock of new and unique articles suitable for New Year gifts. Every department replenished since the heavy Christmas sales.

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PERFECTED CRYSTAL LENSES

TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always.

We have the only complete optical manufactory in the southern states. We grind the celebrated "Perfected Crystal" Spectacles and Eyeglasses; finest made.

KELHAM & MOORE, 24 Old Capitol Building, Opposite Postoffice.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that protracted suffering which is so dreaded by all mothers.

ADAM'S REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

"SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy for all Diseases of the Male Sex.

Before & After Use. Photographed from life.

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REAL ESTATE SALES.

GRAVES & INGRAHAM, REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

40x170, Summit ave., \$1,100, near Forest ave. 125 ft. on Washington street, \$60 per front foot, sell any amount. 8 beautiful lots in Inman Park; capitalists desiring a fine residence will find this to foot the bill. \$2,800, 125x200, on corner Sells ave. and Hedgesness st., West end. Desirable property to suit all classes can be found with us. Give us a call. Office 26 1/2 S. Broad St. dec12 1m

D. O. STEWART, D. M. RYEL, REAL ESTATE.

No. 30 N. Broad St.

\$6,000 for 7-room, Powers st., between Spring and W. Peachtree sts.; lot 50x220 through to Simpson; \$1,000 cash, \$500 August 10, '92; \$500 August 10, '94; \$3,500 August 10, '95.

\$4,700 for 7-room, Harris st., one and a half blocks from Peachtree st.; lot 55x200, side alley, water and gas; \$1,000 cash; \$500 January 1, '93; \$500 January 1, '94; \$500 January 1, '95; \$500 January 1, '96; \$500 January 1, '97; \$500 January 1, '98.

\$3,750 for 2-room, near Baker st.; lot 65x100; \$750 cash, balance \$300 monthly.

\$4,000 for 6-room, Piedmont ave.; \$1,000 cash, balance monthly; \$150 to \$200 monthly; lot 55x120, side and rear alley.

\$2,100 for 8-room, Lovejoy st.; \$500 cash, balance \$10 to \$20 monthly; lot 55x120, side and rear alley.

\$50 front foot for fine business property, two blocks from Broad st. bridge.

\$50 per acre for 25 acres on Peachtree creek. We have property in all parts of the city. Persons wishing to buy will find it to their interest to call on us.

Z. C. MAYSON, J. W. MAYSON, REAL ESTATE, MAYSON.

No. 3 MARIETTA STREET.

\$2,500 buys a 5-r on W. Fair st., lot 50x150; fine business block, only \$200 cash, and the balance \$20 per month.

\$2,500 buys a 4-r on Smith st.

\$2,500 buys a 5-r on Peachtree st., right at Walker st. church, electric car line in front.

\$800 buys a nice shaded lot on Cherry st.

\$1,250 buys a shaded lot on Houston street lot. An elegant 6-room house for rent at Decatur, 15 minutes ride on the car, Ga. cheap and easy terms.

We have several bargains in 2 and 3-r houses that can be sold on easy terms.

\$5,000 buys a 11-room house and 4 acres of land on Peachtree street, this side of E. H. Thorne's place; this property must be sold at once. \$3,500 cash; balance 1 and 2 years.

W. F. SHELLMAN, REAL ESTATE.

No. 16 East Wall Street, Kimball House

1 business lot on Pryor street, 75x180 feet, close in.

2 choice lots on Peachtree street.

1 choice lot on West Peachtree, 217x320 feet.

8 choice lots on Piedmont avenue, fronting entrance to Exposition park.

11-room house on Jones avenue, close in, cheap.

2 brick houses, close in on Ivy street, lot 60x220 feet.

32-room houses on lot 100x150 feet cheap.

15-room house on Walton street, lot 50x125.

All these pieces of property are bargains, as they can be sold low down during the next few days. Call and price them. dec 13-dm

How is this for a chance? We can sell one of the prettiest corner lots in the city for \$2,000. For without any cash payment and on very easy terms to purchaser who will build a nice lot in it; on corner of Peachtree and...

\$2,000—New 4-r h., all modern improvements, nice lot and fine neighborhood, within 200 feet of corner of best street in city.

\$2,500 for beautiful corner lot 55 by over 200, on first-class street, on north side. A splendid bargain.

\$2,000—Summit ave., lot 55x120, fronting east.

\$4,100—One of the best cottage homes in city, 5 rooms, pretty lot, near in and on fine street, North side.

\$850—Nice new 4-r h. with pretty lot, rents \$10 per month.

Boulevard—Beautiful residence lot, 55x150, fronting east, at tremendous bargain; price will surprise you.

\$2,100 for 4-r h. and lot, 71 feet front on fine street, close in and big bargain.

\$1,600—Inman Park—beautiful lot and awfully cheap. We have a splendid lot of Inman Park lots, and can suit any one looking for residence lots anywhere in the city.

DECATUR PROPERTY. \$3,500 for 4-r h. and newly 2-acre lot, splendidly located and very cheap.

\$5,500 for new 3-r h. and about 2-acre lot, not far from city, on fine street, near in.

\$1,000 for beautiful lot 192x200, fronting Ga. R. R. \$800 for beautiful shaded lot on Chandler street.

\$700 for one of the prettiest 2-acre lots that can be found, lovely shade and convenient to depot. Tremendous bargain.

\$2,500 for new 6-room cottage and fine lot, convenient to depot. We also have two nice houses in Decatur for rent. Office 12 E. Alabama st. Telephone 353.

G. W. ADAIR, FORREST ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

1865. 1892.

To My Friends and Patrons: With a fullness of appreciation for the volume of business transacted through my office during the past 12 months, I salute you!

May you each and all have a happy, prosperous voyage through this new year, and may the business entrusted to my care in the future will be diligently guarded as in the past.

My office is well supplied with My assistants, in both the renting and sales department, are gentlemen—competent and reliable, and each department is thoroughly organized.

Mr. Ratus A. Howard will continue as cashier and bookkeeper.

Mr. Forrest Adair, assisted by Mr. John H. Groves, Mr. S. A. Swann and Mr. S. L. Jefferson will have charge of the renting and sales department. The salesmen are: Mr. T. R. Ferris, Jack Adair and Forrest Adair, who are always ready with convenient, reliable and positive information in selling or purchasing property.

The January coupons are being clipped; money easier, and the indications point to a better real estate trade.

I am ready to serve guardians, trustees, administrators, executors or others as auctioneers in legal or other public sales. G. W. ADAIR.

jan2 con 8p

PARSONS & BOSTICK, REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

Mineral, Timber, Country and City Lands for

REAL ESTATE SALES.

A. J. WEST & CO., REAL ESTATE, Pryor street, Kimball House.

We begin the new year by offering some special bargains:

Prettiest lot on Peachtree street, English View, 100x300, fronting towards the city; has beautiful blue grass and lovely shade trees of hickory and white oaks; lays beautifully, and this side of Colonel Joe Thompson's lovely home, and close to the F. A. Davis's prospective new mansion. This is decidedly a good opportunity; price only \$50 per front foot, on long time.

The elegant home lot on West Peachtree street; building and paving now being put down and electric cars will be whizzing by in a short time; cheap.

6 acres, 2 1/2 miles from carshed, in full view of the city, block and a half from electric cars, can subdivide and double the cost; \$5,500.

10 acres near city limits, 400 yards from electric cars, only \$400 per acre.

10-acre piece of property, 108 1/2 feet front on West Peachtree by 430 to Center street. This is one of that high beautiful eminence in the grove fronting Professor H. H. Smith's handsome residence; will make four fine lots; \$10,000.

Lots of all sizes and prices. No trouble to answer questions or show property. Call in.

A. J. WEST & CO., Real Estate.

W. A. OSBORN, G. S. BREWSTER, Real Estate and Loan Brokers.

If you want to make money, call on us. Always ready to give information. For central suburban or acreage, can please you. nov4-dly

GOLDSMITH, 30 South Broad Street—3 New Number.

Beautiful lots on and near Boulevard. Very cheap. Call.

Beautiful lots near electric line, on Pryor street. Very choice and cheap.

Beautiful lots out on near electric line, at West End. Very desirable and cheap.

Acreage property, beautifully located, very cheap. Right in the swim in West End. Now is the time to buy.

The very best chance for the prettiest property on Fulton county electric line. Right at Edgewood depot and across the street from Judge Palmer and Senator College. A great bargain.

The cheapest and prettiest lot in the center of the city for a residence. You can get this cheaper than any other lot in the city.

Atlanta has more than 100,000 population. Large house on beautiful and large ground, right in center of city. Very place to improve. Very place for investment. The cheapest place on the market. A rare opportunity for some fortunate purchaser.

Just think! In a few months all this property will reach a figure with a profit to the man who will buy now. Call and see our list.